H-4189.5	

HOUSE BILL 2800

54th Legislature

1996 Regular Session

By Representatives Sheahan and Thompson

State of Washington

Read first time 01/19/96. Referred to Committee on Law & Justice.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to offender records; amending RCW 13.50.010,
- 2 13.50.050, and 9.94A.230; and adding a new section to chapter 13.50
- 3 RCW.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 13.50.010 and 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 541 are each amended to 6 read as follows:
- 7 (1) For purposes of this chapter:
- 8 (a) "Juvenile justice or care agency" means any of the following:
- 9 Police, diversion units, court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney,
- 10 detention center, attorney general, the department of social and health
- 11 services and its contracting agencies, schools; and, in addition,
- 12 persons or public or private agencies having children committed to
- 13 their custody;
- 14 (b) "Official juvenile court file" means the legal file of the
- 15 juvenile court containing the petition or information, motions,
- 16 memorandums, briefs, findings of the court, and court orders;
- 17 (c) "Social file" means the juvenile court file containing the
- 18 records and reports of the probation counselor;

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- 1 (d) "Records" means the official juvenile court file, the social 2 file, and records of any other juvenile justice or care agency in the 3 case.
- 4 (2) Each petition or information filed with the court may include 5 only one juvenile and each petition or information shall be filed under 6 a separate docket number. The social file shall be filed separately 7 from the official juvenile court file.
- 8 (3) It is the duty of any juvenile justice or care agency to 9 maintain accurate records. To this end:
- (a) The agency may never knowingly record inaccurate information.

 Any information in records maintained by the department of social and
 health services relating to a petition filed pursuant to chapter 13.34

 RCW that is found by the court, upon proof presented, to be false or
 inaccurate shall be corrected or expunged from such records by the
 agency;
- 16 (b) An agency shall take reasonable steps to assure the security of its records and prevent tampering with them; and
- 18 (c) An agency shall make reasonable efforts to insure the 19 completeness of its records, including action taken by other agencies 20 with respect to matters in its files.
- 21 (4) Each juvenile justice or care agency shall implement procedures 22 consistent with the provisions of this chapter to facilitate inquiries 23 concerning records.
 - (5) Any person who has reasonable cause to believe information concerning that person is included in the records of a juvenile justice or care agency and who has been denied access to those records by the agency may make a motion to the court for an order authorizing that person to inspect the juvenile justice or care agency record concerning that person. The court shall grant the motion to examine records unless it finds that in the interests of justice or in the best interests of the juvenile the records or parts of them should remain confidential.
- 33 (6) A juvenile, or his or her parents, or any person who has 34 reasonable cause to believe information concerning that person is 35 included in the records of a juvenile justice or care agency may make 36 a motion to the court challenging the accuracy of any information 37 concerning the moving party in the record or challenging the continued 38 possession of the record by the agency. If the court grants the

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1 motion, it shall order the record or information to be corrected or 2 destroyed.

- 3 (7) The person making a motion under subsection (5) or (6) of this 4 section shall give reasonable notice of the motion to all parties to 5 the original action and to any agency whose records will be affected by 6 the motion.
- 7 (8) The court may permit inspection of records by, or release of 8 information to, any clinic, hospital, or agency which has the subject 9 person under care or treatment. The court may also permit inspection 10 by or release to individuals or agencies, including juvenile justice advisory committees of county law and justice councils, engaged in 11 legitimate research for educational, scientific, or public purposes. 12 13 The court may also permit inspection of, or release of information from, records which have been sealed ((pursuant to RCW 13.50.050(11))). 14 15 Access to records or information for research purposes shall be permitted only if the anonymity of all persons mentioned in the records 16 17 or information will be preserved. Each person granted permission to inspect juvenile justice or care agency records for research purposes 18 19 shall present a notarized statement to the court stating that the names 20 of juveniles and parents will remain confidential.
- (9) Juvenile detention facilities shall release records to the ((juvenile disposition standards)) sentencing guidelines commission under RCW 13.40.025 upon request. The commission shall not disclose the names of any juveniles or parents mentioned in the records without the named individual's written permission.
- 26 **Sec. 2.** RCW 13.50.050 and 1992 c 188 s 7 are each amended to read 27 as follows:
- 28 (1) This section governs records relating to the commission of 29 juvenile offenses, including records relating to diversions.
- 30 (2) The official juvenile court file of any alleged or proven 31 juvenile offender shall be open to public inspection, unless sealed 32 pursuant to ((subsection (11) of this)) section 3 of this act.
- 33 (3) All records other than the official juvenile court file are 34 confidential and may be released only as provided in this section, RCW 35 13.50.010, 13.40.215, and 4.24.550.
- 36 (4) Except as otherwise provided in this section and RCW 13.50.010, 37 records retained or produced by any juvenile justice or care agency may 38 be released to other participants in the juvenile justice or care

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- system only when an investigation or case involving the juvenile in question is being pursued by the other participant or when that other participant is assigned the responsibility for supervising the juvenile.
- 5 (5) Except as provided in RCW 4.24.550, information not in an official juvenile court file concerning a juvenile or a juvenile's family may be released to the public only when that information could not reasonably be expected to identify the juvenile or the juvenile's family.
- 10 (6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the 11 release, to the juvenile or his or her attorney, of law enforcement and 12 prosecuting attorneys' records pertaining to investigation, diversion, 13 and prosecution of juvenile offenses shall be governed by the rules of 14 discovery and other rules of law applicable in adult criminal 15 investigations and prosecutions.
 - (7) The juvenile court and the prosecutor may set up and maintain a central record-keeping system which may receive information on all alleged juvenile offenders against whom a complaint has been filed pursuant to RCW 13.40.070 whether or not their cases are currently pending before the court. The central record-keeping system may be computerized. If a complaint has been referred to a diversion unit, the diversion unit shall promptly report to the juvenile court or the prosecuting attorney when the juvenile has agreed to diversion. An offense shall not be reported as criminal history in any central record-keeping system without notification by the diversion unit of the date on which the offender agreed to diversion.
 - (8) Upon request of the victim of a crime or the victim's immediate family, the identity of an alleged or proven juvenile offender alleged or found to have committed a crime against the victim and the identity of the alleged or proven juvenile offender's parent, guardian, or custodian and the circumstance of the alleged or proven crime shall be released to the victim of the crime or the victim's immediate family.
 - (9) Subject to the rules of discovery applicable in adult criminal prosecutions, the juvenile offense records of an adult criminal defendant or witness in an adult criminal proceeding shall be released upon request to prosecution and defense counsel after a charge has actually been filed. The juvenile offense records of any adult convicted of a crime and placed under the supervision of the adult

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corrections system shall be released upon request to the adult corrections system.

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(10) ((In any case in which an information has been filed pursuant to RCW 13.40.100 or a complaint has been filed with the prosecutor and referred for diversion pursuant to RCW 13.40.070, the person the subject of the information or complaint may file a motion with the court to have the court vacate its order and findings, if any, and, subject to subsection (24) of this section, order the sealing of the official juvenile court file, the social file, and records of the court and of any other agency in the case.

11 (11) The court shall grant the motion to seal records made pursuant 12 to subsection (10) of this section if it finds that:

(a) Two years have elapsed from the later of: (i) Final discharge of the person from the supervision of any agency charged with supervising juvenile offenders; or (ii) from the entry of a court order relating to the commission of a juvenile offense or a criminal offense;

(b) No proceeding is pending against the moving party seeking the conviction of a juvenile offense or a criminal offense; and

(c) No proceeding is pending seeking the formation of a diversion agreement with that person.

(12) The person making a motion pursuant to subsection (10) of this section shall give reasonable notice of the motion to the prosecution and to any person or agency whose files are sought to be sealed.

(13) If the court grants the motion to seal made pursuant to subsection (10) of this section, it shall, subject to subsection (24) of this section, order sealed the official juvenile court file, the social file, and other records relating to the case as are named in the order. Thereafter, the proceedings in the case shall be treated as if they never occurred, and the subject of the records may reply accordingly to any inquiry about the events, records of which are sealed. Any agency shall reply to any inquiry concerning confidential or sealed records that records are confidential, and no information can be given about the existence or nonexistence of records concerning an individual.

(14)) Inspection of the files and records included in ((the)) an order to seal may ((thereafter)) be permitted only by order of the court upon motion made by the person who is the subject of the information or complaint, except as otherwise provided in RCW 13.50.010(8) and subsection (((thereafter))) (15) of this section.

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(((15))) (11) Any adjudication of a juvenile offense or <u>a</u> conviction of a crime committed on or after the effective date of this <u>act but</u> subsequent to sealing has the effect of nullifying the sealing order. ((Any conviction for any adult felony subsequent to the sealing has the effect of nullifying the sealing order for the purposes of chapter 9.94A RCW for any juvenile adjudication of guilt for a class A offense or a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030.

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- (16) In any case in which an information has been filed pursuant to RCW 13.40.100 or a complaint has been filed with the prosecutor and referred for diversion pursuant to RCW 13.40.070, the person who is the subject of the information or complaint may file a motion with the court to have the court vacate its order and findings, if any, and, subject to subsection (24) of this section, order the destruction of the official juvenile court file, the social file, and records of the court and of any other agency in the case.
- 16 (17) The court may grant the motion to destroy records made 17 pursuant to subsection (16) of this section if it finds:
- 18 (a) The person making the motion is at least twenty-three years of 19 agei
 - (b) The person has not subsequently been convicted of a felony;
- 21 (c) No proceeding is pending against that person seeking the 22 conviction of a criminal offense; and
- 23 (d) The person has never been found guilty of a serious offense.
- (18) A person eighteen years of age or older whose criminal history consists of only one referral for diversion may request that the court order the records in that case destroyed. The request shall be granted, subject to subsection (24) of this section, if the court finds that two years have elapsed since completion of the diversion agreement.
- (19) If the court grants the motion to destroy records made pursuant to subsection (16) or (18) of this section, it shall, subject to subsection (24) of this section, order the official juvenile court file, the social file, and any other records named in the order to be destroyed.
- (20) The person making the motion pursuant to subsection (16) or (18) of this section shall give reasonable notice of the motion to the prosecuting attorney and to any agency whose records are sought to be destroyed.

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(21)) (12) Any juvenile to whom the provisions of this section may apply shall be given written notice of his or her rights under this section at the time of his or her disposition hearing or during the diversion process.

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 $((\frac{(22)}{(22)}))$ (13) Nothing in this section may be construed to prevent a crime victim or a member of the victim's family from divulging the identity of the alleged or proven juvenile offender or his or her family when necessary in a civil proceeding.

 $((\frac{(23)}{(23)}))$ (14) Any juvenile justice or care agency may, subject to the limitations in subsection $((\frac{(24)}{(24)}))$ (15) of this section and $(\frac{(\text{subparagraphs})}{(220)})$ (a) and (b) of this subsection, develop procedures for the routine destruction of records, other than records in the official juvenile court file, relating to juvenile offenses and diversions.

- (a) Records, other than records in the official juvenile court file, may be routinely destroyed only when the person the subject of the information or complaint has attained twenty-three years of age or older, or is eighteen years of age or older and his or her criminal history consists entirely of one diversion agreement and two years have passed since completion of the agreement.
- 21 (b) The court may not ((routinely)) destroy the official juvenile 22 court file or recordings or transcripts of any proceedings.

(((24))) (15) No identifying information held by the Washington state patrol in accordance with chapter 43.43 RCW is subject to destruction or sealing under this section. For the purposes of this subsection, identifying information includes photographs, fingerprints, palmprints, soleprints, toeprints and any other data that identifies a person by physical characteristics, name, birthdate or address, but does not include information regarding criminal activity, arrest, charging, diversion, conviction or other information about a person's treatment by the criminal justice system or about the person's behavior.

(((25))) (16) Information identifying child victims under age eighteen who are victims of sexual assaults by juvenile offenders is confidential and not subject to release to the press or public without the permission of the child victim or the child's legal guardian. Identifying information includes the child victim's name, addresses, location, photographs, and in cases in which the child victim is a relative of the alleged perpetrator, identification of the relationship

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- 1 between the child and the alleged perpetrator. Information identifying
- 2 a child victim of sexual assault may be released to law enforcement,
- 3 prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys, or private or governmental
- 4 agencies that provide services to the child victim of sexual assault.
- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 13.50 RCW 6 to read as follows:

- (1) When a juvenile offender has completed the requirements of a disposition entered pursuant to chapter 13.40 RCW, the secretary of the department of social and health services or the secretary's designee, the offender's probation officer in charge of monitoring the offender's compliance with a community supervision disposition, or the diversion unit, as appropriate, must notify the disposition court, which must discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge. A certificate of discharge is not based on a finding of rehabilitation.
- (2) Every offender who has received a certificate of discharge may apply to the disposition court for an order sealing his or her records. If the court finds the offender meets the tests prescribed in subsection (3) of this section, the court may seal the records.
 - (3) An offender may not have his or her records sealed if: (a) There are any criminal charges against the offender pending in any court of this state or another state, or in any federal court; (b) the offense was a violent or sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030; (c) the offense was a crime against persons as defined in RCW 43.43.830; (d) the offender has been adjudicated of a new offense or convicted of a new crime in this state, another state, or federal court since the date of the offender's discharge; (e) the offense is a class B felony and less than ten years have passed since the date the applicant was discharged; or (f) the offense was a class C felony and less than five years have passed since the date the applicant was discharged.
- (4) Nothing in this section prohibits the use of an offender's prior record for purposes of determining the offender's dispositions or sentences for later offenses as provided in chapter 9.94A or 13.40 RCW or to establish juvenile or adult criminal court jurisdiction over the offender for later offenses as provided in chapter 13.04 or 13.40 RCW. Nothing in this section affects or prevents use of the offender's prior disposition or conviction in a later criminal prosecution either as an element of an offense or for impeachment purposes. Nothing in this

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- section prohibits the release of an offender's prior record to an
- 2 individual, employer, or agency authorized or required to conduct
- 3 criminal history background checks of employees or prospective
- 4 employees.

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- 5 **Sec. 4.** RCW 9.94A.230 and 1987 c 486 s 7 are each amended to read 6 as follows:
- 7 (1) Every offender who has been discharged under RCW 9.94A.220 may apply to the sentencing court for ((a vacation of)) an order sealing 8 the offender's record of conviction. If the court finds the offender 9 10 meets the tests prescribed in subsection (2) of this section, the court may ((clear)) seal the record of conviction ((by: (a) Permitting the 11 12 offender to withdraw the offender's plea of guilty and to enter a plea of not guilty; or (b) if the offender has been convicted after a plea 13 14 of not guilty, by the court setting aside the verdict of guilty; and 15 (c) by the court dismissing the information or indictment against the 16 offender)).
- (2) An offender may not have the record of conviction ((cleared)) 17 18 <u>sealed</u> if: (a) There are any criminal charges against the offender 19 pending in any court of this state or another state, or in any federal court; (b) the offense was a violent or sex offense as defined in RCW 20 9.94A.030; (c) the offense was a crime against persons as defined in 21 RCW 43.43.830; (d) the offender has been convicted of a new crime in 22 23 this state, another state, or federal court since the date of the 24 offender's discharge under RCW 9.94A.220; (e) the offense is a class B 25 felony and less than ten years have passed since the date the applicant was discharged under RCW 9.94A.220; ((and)) or (f) the offense was a 26 class C felony and less than five years have passed since the date the 27 applicant was discharged under RCW 9.94A.220. 28
 - (3) ((Once the court vacates a record of conviction under subsection (1) of this section, the fact that the offender has been convicted of the offense shall not be included in the offender's criminal history for purposes of determining a sentence in any subsequent conviction, and the offender shall be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense. For all purposes, including responding to questions on employment applications, an offender whose conviction has been vacated may state that the offender has never been convicted of that crime.)) Nothing in this section affects or prevents the use of an offender's prior conviction

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- 1 in a later criminal prosecution either as an element of an offense or
- 2 for impeachment purposes, or when calculating the offender's criminal
- 3 <u>history for purposes of determining a sentence in any subsequent</u>
- 4 conviction. Nothing in this section prohibits the release of an
- 5 offender's prior record to an individual, employer, or agency
- 6 <u>authorized or required to conduct criminal history background checks of</u>
- 7 <u>employees or prospective employees</u>.

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